THOMAS S. SERRILL.

THE RESELLION.

Startling Disclosures at Washington.

Arrests of Distinguished Female Spies.

Their Acknowledged Sympathy For and Correspondence With the Rebels.

Particulars of the Arrest and Imprisonment of Mayor Berret.

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE ORDER.

All Letter Communication With the South Stopped.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI Call of Gov. Gamble for Forty Thou-

sand Union Troops. The Effect of the Bull Run

The Appropriations of the Last Session of Congress.

Fight in Europe.

The Law in Regard to the Capture of Privateers.

OPERATIONS OF THE COAST GUARD,

&c.,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE ARREST OF MAYOR BERRET.

Washington, August 25, 1861.

The arrest of Mayor James G. Berret yesterday morn ing has occasioned no surprise in this community. It has long been expected that his known disloyalty would demand the attention of the government. The record of the proceedings of the newly organized Board of Police Commissioners furnishes some interesting details in reference to his refesal to take the following oath

prescribed by Congress for all civil officers:-I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be). that I will support, protect and defend the constitution and government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislatu to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, with out any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and , that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me

After all the other members of the Board, including the Mayor of Georgetown, who is, like the Mayor of Wash ington, an ex-officio member, had taken the prescribed outh Mr. Berret claimed that being a member of the Board only ex-efficio, the oath he had already taken as Mayor of Washington, although entirely different, super-

seded the necessity of his subscribing to a new one The matter was referred to the Altorney General of the United States for his opinion. In the opinion rendered eided that all the members of the Board of Police, whether appointed by the President or members ex-officio. are officers in the service of the United States, and are comprehended in the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress of August 6, 1861, which declares that it shall be the duty of the heads of the several departments to cause to be administered to each and every officer, clerk or employe now in their respec tive departments, or in any way connected therewith, or who shall hereafter in any way become connected therewith the oath therein prescribed; and further, that each and every such civil officer and employe in the departments aforesaid, or in any way connected therewith in the service or employment of the United States, who shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation therein provided shall be immediately dismissed and discharged from such service or employment. The office held by these Police Commissioners is created and its duties are defined by act of Congress. Five of them are appointed by the President, and the other two are declared members of the Board, because they hold certain offices which were cre ated by acts of Congress. Their compensation and all th expenses which may be incurred in the discharge of their official duties are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States; and, finally, they are to make periodical re ports to the head of one of the departments of the govern ment. The twenty-fourth section of the organic act makes It their duty to report annually, in writing, the condition of the police within the districts to the Secretary of the Interior. By this provision they are certainly connected with the Department of the Interior, and they are there fore directly within the letter of the statute which makes it the duty of the head of that department to cause the eath in question to be administered to every officer or employed in any way connected with his department. The act does not attempt to define what kind of connection with the department shall bring the officer within its terms but it to careful to extend the duty of causing the oath to be administered beyond officers who are in the departments to the larger circle of officers who are in any way con nected with the departments, and it is too plain for argument that the duty of making an annual report in writing of the condition of the police to the Secretary of the Inte rior directly connects the Board of Police with the department of which he is chief, and imposes upon bim the obligation of causing to be administered and upon them the obligation of taking the oath prescribed by the act. The purpose of the act is to apply a stern and much needed test to the adelity of public officers entrusted with the administra tion of the government in a time of great public peril, s peril fearfully increased by repeated and spameful instances of official treachery and misconduct, and cor telnly it does not demand the liberal spirit of construc-

tion to which the wise and beneficent objects of the ac-

entitled it to hold that it applies to a class of officers whe

the peace and order of the national capital, and upon whose integrity, fidelity and zeal the government relies as one of its means of support.

The Board subsequently adopted unanimously a resolu tion that the Mayor was disqualified to act as a member of the Board, and he made his valedictory and departed Mayor Berret is ordered to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. He is in charge of Officers Elder and Wilson, of New York, specially detailed to that duty.

In addition to the other charges against Mayor Berret, it is well known that he was a prominent member of the National Volunteers, an exclusively robel organization, and that he had organized the police exclusively of men of secession proclivities, and when men were turned out of the day police on account of their disunion sentiments. he immediately made places for them on the night police. THE HOUSE OF MRS. PHILLIPS TAKEN POSSESSION OF

All sorts of reports are in circulation to-night about supposed argests of disloyal parties and the seizure of papers containing evidences of the treason of distinguished persons. The house of Mrs. Philip Phillips, wife of an ex-member of Congress from Alabama, was taken possession of by order of General Porter. Mr. Phillips is now absent in the South, and said to be an active secessionist. Mrs. Phillips and her two beautiful and ac complished daughters have resided here some time, and have not hesitated to amounce their full sympathy with the rebels. It is said they went so far as to attempt to illuminate their dwelling on the night of act by their friends. They have repeatedly been coutioned against uttering their opinions against the government and disloyal sentiments. I learn that they have often boldly acknowledged that they were in corresponddence with Beauregard and other rebel generals. The officers searched the house, and finding evidences to war rant it surrounded it. The order was given for a guard to be placed around it, and the inmates to be held as prisoners. All persons who called were accested to know what their business was, and who and what their names, if they brought letters or messages, &c. A loyal goutleman, who has long been on terms of social intimacy with the family, called to pay his respects to the la l'es, He was challenged as described above; and when one of the young ladies appeared and spoke to him, and he to her, the officer forbid the conversation, at the same time explain n; that he was ordered to forbid it. The gentleman left. This looks like doing up the work of parifica. tion thoroughly, and seems to meet with the approbation of all good citizens. A well known widow of this city, by the name of Grengough, was also arrested in her own house, which was also searched, and surrounded with a

ARREST OF MRS. SENATOR GWIN.

Mrs. Senator Gwin was arrested two days ago in her own house, in this city, where she has been confined ever since, a proper military guard having been placed in the house to prevent any communication between her and rebel spies, who, it is supposed, have been in the habit of frequenting the house.

A trunk was seized at the depot in this city addressed to Mrs. Gwin. It was opened and found to contain a lot of gentlemen's shirts. Some of them were sewed togeth, er, in one of which was found a map of all of our fortifications on the Virginia side of the river. This was an important discovery, and resulted in the immediate arrest of Mrs. Gwin.

Altogether about six persons who have called

upon Mrs. Grenough, Mrs. Gwin and the wife and daughters of Mr. Philip Phillips have been arrested and held. They are Southerners, and from circumstantial and positive evidence obtained against them are spies. A large number of people besides these have called as acquaintances, and upon learning the facts of the arrest and giving evidence of their own leyalty were allowed to leave. None of them were allowed to enter the house without being informed that they would not be allowed to pass out without an order from the Secretary of War or Provost Marshal. Consequently al calle s not arrested declined entering.

It is gratifying to know that the authorities are deter mined to accest all persons who are suspected as rebe

ARREST OF RESIGNED OFFICERS.

Marine corps, and Henry B. Clairborn and Hillary Cenasboth Midshipmen, have been sent to Fort Hamilton They had tendered to the Secretary of the Navy their resignations, which were rejected. Their names have been stricken from the roll.

EXPECTED SECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN WASH-INGTON.

The city has been thrown into a state of excitement this morning by a report that martial law is to be imm; diately declared. The authorities have not yet decided to take such a step.

A CHANGE IN THE CARINET DESIRED BY BOSTON CAPITALISTS.

Wiley Edward, John C. Gray and William T. Andrews of Poston, have been here endeavoring to persende the President that he ought to change his constitutional ad. visers. It is gaid these gentlemen represent the senti. ments of certain prominent monetary interests in Boston capitalists of the Athens, who demand that the heads of War and Navy departments must come off, else they will not risk their capital further. The presentation of their case here has created considerable feeling. PATER REPORT IN REGARD TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY

SCOTT.

A report in town to-day, and which may reach the press,

that Assistant Secretary Scott has been arrested, is without the slightest foundation in truth. Colonel Scott is tting Secretary of War to-day, and was never more busy in his life. The report probably arose from the fact the Colonel Scott had considerable to do with the arrest of

EXPRESS COMPANIES NOT TO DELIVER LETTERS IN RE-BEL STATES.

The following order has just been published by the

Postmester General:—
Post Office Department, August 14, 1861.
The President of the United States directs that his proclamation of the 16th inst. interdicting commercial intercourse with the so called Confederate States, shall be applied to correspondence with those States, and his develved upon this department the enforcement of so much of its interdict as relates to such correspondence. The officers and agents of this department will, therefore, without further instructions, loss no time in putting an end to written intercourse with these States by casing the arrest of any express agent or other person who shall, after the promulgation of this order, receive letters to be carried to or from those States, and will seize all such letters and forward them to this department.

M. ELAIR, Postmagter General.
The Adams Express Company having applied to the

The Adams Express Company having applied to the proper authorities for the construction to be placed in the se in the President's proclamation relating to the interdiction of commercial intercourse with the so-called Confederate States, and learning that it was intended to cers to cease receiving letters without waiting for the It is not known what action, if any, has been taken by

EFFECT OF THE BULL RUN FIGHT IN EUROPE. Minister Pike, in his despatch from the Hague, referring to the Bull run affair, says, in his judgment, this reverse will not especially prejudice our cause or lead to adverse action in Europe. A public sentiment has gradually been fairs, which is inclined to wait a fair trial of the strongth of the government without prejudicing its ability to over. come its misfortupe. If, he remarks in conclusion, it masses of men together does not make an army, and shall develope some kind of deference for the judgment and wis-

dom of experienced men. and for those who have charge of affairs, then the distaster may prove to be a whole experience and not an unmitigated calamity.

THE HE LIH OF GENERAL HEINTZELMAN. The reprired relapse of General Heintzelman is un-formed. The change of weather affected his wound to some extent, but he is still slowly and surely improving.

THE CAPTURE OF RESEL PRIVATEERS. cently a gentleman wrote to the Navy Department inquiring whether a bounty would be given for the capture of privateers. It is understood that other par same business; but the department has no such power. Under the present law one-half the value of all prizes goes to the government, and the remainder to the cap ters. From what has transpired it is highly probable that the government would relinquish its share to those who would successfully engage in such speculations, and while granting commissions for these purpores afford whatever aid it could in the matter of armame

THE APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS. entatives has just been printed. It states in detail the Thirty-seventh Congress, the offices created and the salaries thereof, and the offices the salaries of which have been increased within the same period, and the pared under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives. A recapitulation of the totals show that there was appropriated:— For civil and taiscellaneous purposes. \$1.371.873 90
For the army, arms and fortifications 207.401.397 80
For the naval service 56,385,086 29 DEPARTURE OF THE MUTINEERS.

The steamer Philadelphia left here this afternoon to ouvey to Fortress Monroe the mutineers sentenced to police service at the Dry Tortugas. There were one hunfred and twenty in all. They were attended by a guard composed of one company of the Twenty-eighth New York

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CERES. The steamer Ceres, recently purchased by the govern ment to be fitted up for a guabout, arrived from New York to-day and has been added to the Peternac flotilla.

THROWING SHELLS INTO A REBEL CAMP. On Friday last the leeboat tried the range of her eighty four pound rifled gan, by throwing a few shells into a rebel camp established behind Potomac Point, about two and a half miles below Aquia Creek. While making the experiment she was fired upon by the two rebel field batteries stationed at the Point. None of their shot struck the steamer.

THE OATH OF LOYALTY. The oath of allegance or loyalty was yesterday admi. nistered to the employes of the War Department. The taking of it, however, does not secure any of the government clerks against removal.

Colonel J. R. Frees, editor of the New York State Ga zette, has been appointed by the President Assistant Quartermaster General in the three years volunteer ser-

The Second regiment New York Fire Zonaves arrived ere to-day and marched up Pennsylvania avenue with

out arms, and under command of a senior Captain.

Neither Colonel Fairman nor Major Moriarty, who was authorized by General McClellan to bring the regiment on, appeared in the column. The regiment was not ordered into the Sickles' Brigade, but went temperarily into camp at the Kalorams, with General King's Brigade, consisting of three Wisconsin regiments and the Seventyninth New York Highlanders. It is understood that Gen McClellan will authorize the regiment to proceed imme-diately to the election of a colonel.

The withdrawal of the Second Fire Zonaves and New York Seventy-ninth from the Sickles' Brigade, will leave four regiments to constitute the Excelsior Brigade, socalled—the officers and privates of which recognise Mr. Sickles as their commander and express a desire to serve under him. This being the case, there can no longer be any excuse for withholding from him a commission as Reignel's General. It the President does not intend to issue such commission to Mr. Sickles, then it is due the atter that he should be promptly and squarely informed that such power is not to be conferred upon him, and both Mr. Sickles and the officers and men composing four regiments under him will be relieved of any anxiety

which now weighs upon them.

This whole matter is embarrassis to General McCleln, who ought to be relieved of all such trouble. This is no time for half-way work. "Po something or nothing." Make Mr. Sickles a brigatior general, and reward him for his services in raising the men, or tell him it is not the intention of the government to award it, and relieve the men, who are anxious to avoid further clamor and devote lves to drill.

The following document needs no explanation. It shows that Mr. Sickles is recognized at the War Department as

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 24, 1861. GENERAL—In reply to your note of this date, enclosing the following printed extract, purporting to be a commu-mication from this department, I have to state that it was not authorized by the Secretary of War nor signed by

him:
WASHINGTON, August 21, 1861.

To Col. James Farman, Second Fire Zouavos:
Mr. Sickles has no commission winatever as brigadier general nor any commission as colonel. The colonology conformal under the authority of the Assistant Secretary of War, Thomas A. Scott, is perfectly valid, and will be sostained by this department.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

As you have been already officially informed, the fourth regiment of your brigade, Second Fire Zouwes, is ordered to Washington, under the command of Major Moranty, who will report to the Communing General, it is to be regretted that the arrival of the regiment has been delayed by any misreparentation of the action of this department. Very respect Pily, your obedient servant, JAMES LENEY, Jr., Chief Cork. General D. E. Sychus, Ommanding Excelsion Brigade United States Volunteers.

Major Oakes, of the United States cavalry, who was recently appointed Brigadier General, has declined the appointment on account of ill health.

Brigadler General Mansfield and his Aid-de Camp, Cam tain Drake DeKay, have been granted a furlough for fifteen days. The former will pay a visit to his family at Middletown, Conn., and the latter will seek recreation amidst the festivity of Newport. Since the beginning of most laborious and difficult duties, which he has ful-filled with surprising energy and fidelity. In the dark days when the capital was really in danger, the vigi

The President, with the Scaretary of State, attended the south side of the Potomac yesterday. The perfection has been seen in the military line in this country since soldiers. General McClellan declares his perfect satisfac seen on this continent-is equally satisfied with him.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUSVILLE, August 25, 1861.
The Memphis Appeal of the 24th reports seeing a private telegraphic despatch from Paducah, stating that meeting of citizens on the 224 passed resolutions request ing Governor Magoffin to properly pretect citizens of that section of the State against such occurrences as the late arrest of her Kentuckians in Ballard county by armed ruffians from Cairo, and the subsequent capture of the the federal gunboat Conesiesea, an. nouncing that if Gov. Magoffin does not give that protoc. tion they will call on Tennessee and the Confederate

The same paper also states that Gov. Magotin tele graphically proffered the aid required, instructing J. M Johnson, Senator Trom Paducah, to visit Cairo and de mand of Gen. Prentiss by wi at authority the arrest and capture was made, and report.

The Appeal trusts Gov. Magoffin will issue a similar roclamation to Claib. Jackson.

A Board, consisting of the Aldermen of Memphis, he been appointed a Committee to confer with General Polk

The Avalanche says, the deck hands of the steambon , having refused to work upon Confederate steamers, the commanding General has ordered all such to be taken.

The deck hands had concealed themselves.

In some cases farmers had been taken on this orderand last evening James Plenket, a deck hand, was ar rested, and attempting to escape, was seriously wounded

The Avalanthe condemns the state of things which forms the basis of the Mayor and Aldermen's action

THE STATE PRISONERS IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

The Suspension of Habeas Corpus a Stern Necessity-Situation of Fort Lafayette-Surrounding Scenery-Strength of the Fort-Treatment of the Prisoners-False Statements of the Secession Newspapers,

The arrest of Mayor Berret, of Washington, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance and alleged complicity with the Southern rebellion, and his conveyance to this city and subsequent imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, give ad ditional interest to the State prisoners confined in that fort-now amounting to eighteen persons. The administration, in ordering these arrests, have evinced the inhibited a vigor and promptitude of action worthy of all

As the individuals confined in the forture the first State risoners under the United States government, a brief description of the place of their imprisonment and the surrounding scenery, and a succinct history of the events which led to their confinement, may be of some interest

The entrance to the Bay of New York, commonly called the Narrows, is protected by forts on either side On the Staten Island side are forts Tompkins and Riet mond—the latter above and commanding the former, the front part of which is washed by the sea, On the opposite, or Long Island side is Fort Hamilton, a little inland, the public read intervening between it and the sea. Fort Lamyette is and nearly in a line between it and Fort Tompkins, with no other means of communication with the shore than by

To reach Fort Hamilton, which is necessary before Fort Lafayette can be visited, the best plan is to go by land. There is a horse railroad track from the several Brooklyn ferries, past Greenwood Cemetery and Bay Ridge, to the village adjacent to Fort Hamilton, and within a couple of hundred yards of the fort itself. From Fulton ferry to Fort Hamilton by this route is about seven miles-if the visiter prefer it, he may hire a carriage from a livery stable keeper, and thus be enabled to travel quicker and with greater independence. The road is rather dusty on a hot summer's day, but is well sheltered from the heat of the sun nearly the whole way by the umbrageous shade of the trees on either side. In ne localities the willows grow very luxuriantly and form a complete arch over the road, tempering the heat of the sun, to the intense gratification of the traveller. After quitting the suburbs of Brooklyn, which Greenwood Cemetery, the scenery is agreeably diversified by a succession of hill and dale, and the roadside is al-ternated by fields of vegetables of all sorts, apple, pear and peach orchards, with neat cottages, villas and hand some residences at intervals, while here and there may be seen the inevitable lager beer saloon, and the equally indispensible grocery, where, in addition to the more substantial comforts, the thirsty soul may find bibulous means of clearing the dust that has accumulated in his bronchial pessage during his journey. Beyond this gently undulating country, in the back ground may be seen hills of greater elevation, the seenery after-rating with patches of cultivated fields and woodland, with comfortable cottages scattered all over, and adding to the picturesqueness of the landscape. As you approach age of Fort Hamilton, the railroad track makes a sudden bend to the right. Following it you find yourself suddenly facing Fort Lafayette. Advancing, you leave behind you and to your left, the white tents of the solutory, which were in front of you before you made the turn. They are pitched in regular order in the soldiers off duty are before their tents in groups.

Leaving the railroad track, which now turns to the left and t resinates, you preceed a short distance towards the sea, with Fort Lafayette in front, beyond which, on the the verdint and picturesque heights on the backy oand a_{re} seemingly within two or three hundred yards distant. Your way is through a bower of allanthus trees in full bloseom, which grow luxuriantly on either side and nearly meet overhead. A number of little dwellings, trim and neat, are descried amidst the luxuriant summer foliage, with here and there a mansion of greater pretension Here, too, are to be found the never failing temples where the devoters of Bacchus may pay their adoration at the shrine of the jolly god. On nearing the sea, which in reached by rather a precipitate descent; another sharp turn to the left brings you directly in front of Fort Hamilton, perched on a gentle, but commanding height, with sentinels facing to and fro in front of the sallyport. Opposite the fort to the right, and across the main road, a winding road on both sides leads down to the sen, and unites in one road loading to the pier, where boat can be taken to Fort Lafayette, provided you are authorized to go there, either as a State prisoner or custodian of that interesting individual, or commandant or other member of the garrison, for none other are permitted to visit the republican "Bastile," as the Fort has been dubbed by the rebel newspapers. Not only are visitors strictly internoting under orders from the government, neither Lieu-tenant-Colonel Burke, the commandant of the garrion, nor any of his officers or men, will vouchsafe the slightest information respecting the names of the State priseners coeffied therein, nor the charges against them. the number of gang, the strength of the garrison, and

FORT LAFAVETTE.

Fort Lafayette, as mentioned before, is built in isolated position, on a shoal, about four hundred yards from the shore. The shape of the fort is quadrangular, with the angles pointing to the sea and bay and either wise. Facing Fort Hamilton are two tiers of heavy cannon, in bomb proof casemates. On this side, which is less protected than the others, ap pear to be the barracks for the props, and other necessary alldings, the roofs of which are seen riging above the walls of the fort. There are consequently no barbette emmanded by Fort Hamilton, opposite which is the sally

On the other sides gans are mounted en barbette, in addition to the heavy casemate guns below. In fact, the entire structure, whatever may be said of its capacity as a defence against foreign invasion, seems to be more than sufficiently strong to keep in security as many State prisoners as are likely to be entrusted to the hospitable care of Colonel Burke. It would sorely puzzle Jack Sheppard or Baron Trenck themselves, were these worthics alive, and confined in Fort Lafayette, to make their way out of that stronghold, surrounded as they would be by granite walls, with the sea washing their base on every side; and yet there were wiseacres who could aeriously advise the Sheriff of Kings county to call out the militia of the county to duce the fort, in order that the Sheriff might be enabled to arrest Lieutenant Colonel Burke on a warrant of attachment for refusing to obey Judge Garrison's writ of habeas corpus in favor of the Baltimore Scott. The law may not be exactly "an ass," to employ the elegant phraseology of Mr. Bumble, the beadle of the parish, in requiring Mr. Shoriff Campbell to make formal application for the militia to aid him in serving and exeuting the writ, but the individuals who imagine that Fort Lafayette can be reduced by ten times the force that Kings county can bring to bear against it must have very long ears. Indeed

isolated as Fort Lafavette is, and commanded so com pletely by Fort Hamilton, with the sea open to the fede al forces, the officer of the day on Saturday at Fort Hamilton seems justified in the remark he made to our eporter, that the entire force of New York city, several im sover, would not suffice to get possession of Fort Lafayette and the prisoners confined therein. HOW THE PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

strength of an alleged letter from one of about the reported ill treatment of the t the occurrences of the outside world were studiously kept from them; and that to this end the refinement of barbarity was resorted to of keeping from them the daily new-papers. This, of course, gave our rebel neighbors too fine an opportunity to be neglected of improving the eccesion by sentimentalizing comparisons between our "Bastile" and its French prototype that was destroyed at the commencement of the first revolution, of ringing the sporting their historic lore by lachrymose allusions to general warrants, lettrez de cackets, and other instruments of a byegone tyranny. Fellows who, under Charles Smart, of England ; Louis Capet; of France, or the present Francis Joseph, of Austria, would have been thert acquaintance with the headsman's axe, were be tyrants, because they were simply kept out of harm's however, that the stories of the deprivation of contem oathy among the "seceshers," and to confirm the wavering in their adherence to the rebelvause. The prisoners have never at any time been prohibited from getting what ever newspapers they desired, and none were more indig-rant than they at the falsehoods that had been told about

the matter.

In all other respects the State prisoners are well treated. They are as comfortably lodged as is consistent with safe keeping. They are fed by the government at its own expense, and with the best material that the market can afford, and any one, or all of them are at liberty a mind to from the most fashi nable hotel in New York at their own expense. In a word, it has not been forgetten that traitors though they may prove to be when placed on their trial, they, or most of them, occupied the position of gentlemen, and their treatment is in all respects conformable with that position as far as is compatible with their retention on the right side of the rapite walls of Port Lafayette.

We shall now proceed to speak more particularly of the State prisoners, and the circumstances which led to and attended their arrest and imprisonment in Fort Lafayette-

They are eighteen in number.

The principal among them are: 1. Charles H ward (President), 2. William Gitchell, Charles Hinks,
 John Davis. Commissioners.

4. John Davis.
5. — Alvey.
1. — Lyen.
2. Suith.
R bert Mair.
Thomas S. Serrill.
9. Charles Kopperand.
1. Pierce Batler.
1. Izais De Beblan.
1. Samuel Aikin.
2. Colon-I Charles H. Tyler.
2. J. G. Berret.
1. Begin with
THE BALTMORU.

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS They were arrested before daylight on the 1st of July onder the following circumstances:-Some time previous the Messachusetts troops were attacked by the mob, on heir passage through Daltimore, on the 19th of April, en route for Washington, the police occasion, in virtually siding with the mob, evinced placed in command, made a clean sweep, and reorganized the police force. The Commissioners, however, not recognise the new police, and committed certain over nots which justified General Panks in ordering them to be arrested and confined in Fort McHenry. With them arrested Marchal Kane and Messrs. Alvey, Lyon, mith, Merryman, Tilghmann, Byrne, Martin and others On the morning of the arrest General Banks justified the course he had persued by the fellowing proclamation:-

course he had persued by the following proclamation:—
PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL BANKS.

BLAD CARRIERS, I REALTMENT OF ANNAPCIA, }

FOUR A.CHENEY, July 1, 1861.

In pursuance of orders issued for in the headquarters of the army at Washington, for the proservation of public because in this department, I have are sted, and do now de als in the custody of the United States, the late members of the Beart of Odice, Messrs, Charles Roward, William Galch B, Clarles Honks and John W, Pavis. The incl. has of the part of the second of the States, the late member is not be accorded as second to the second of the Beart, when abundance by the efficiency, resembles in some respects a concluded reseals. After public recognition and order. The headquarters under the charge of the Beard, when abundanced by the officers, resembled in some respects a concentration of the foliation and protecting at the supersemble of the functions they continued that a subset sharp. Once a forced and unwarrantable constructs in of my precommation of the 28th ultriby decirated that the police has was anyoneded, and the police force officers and men put off duty for the present intending to leave the city without any police protection whatever. They refund to recognise the officers and men necessarily selected by the Provest Marshal for its protection, and held subject to their erroders now and hereafter the old police force, a large body of armed men, for some purpose not known to the government, and inconsistent with its pace and security. To anticipate any intentions or orders on their part, I have pus of temporarily a perton of the force under my command within the city. I discum, on the part of the government I represent all desire, intention and purpose to in their present, and the refer has possible to the refer has possible to the refer has present and desire, intention and purpose to interfer has my manuar whatever with the ordinary municipal affairs of

The prisoners remained at Fort McHenry nearly a month, when it was deemed advisable to remove them to Fort Lafayette for greate security, and they arrived by tion of the Commissioners, Judge Garrison, of Brooklyn, issued a writ of habeas corpus, requiring Lieutenant Colonel Bucke, the commandant of Fort Infavette, to produce the prisoners before the Kings County Court, mon which the Colonel telegraphed to Washington for ling him to produce the prisoners. On the 9th the writ keply regretted that, pending the existing troubles, he Judge, upon which Judge Garrison postponed the case to the following Monday, to allow Lieutenant Colonel Burke time to recensider the matter, so as to enable the Sheriff to amend the return. The Colonel not complying, an attachment was issued for his arrest. Sheriff Came all was not allowed to execute the writ, however, which, under threat of an attachment against himself for of court, he went through the form of inquiring of General Duryea what force of militia was at his of posal to aid him in expeuting the weit, and on the General informing him that he was quite destitute of artiflery while the force of infantry was quite inadequate for so sections a task, Judge Garrison decided that the Sheriff, in endeavoring to execute the writ in good faith, had not laid himself open to the consequences of a contempt, and that the power of the Court was exhausted. Thus prisoners knew from the first it must be, and the prison-

On the 14th instant, information having reached this city that a person by the name of Robert Muir-a bearer of despatches from Mr. Robert Bunch, the British Countilwas about to leave for Europe in the Africa, with despatches from the rebel government to their commission On his trail, and they succeeded in arresting him on the deck of the Africa, just before she left her moorings at Jersey City. At first it was rumored that the British Consul himself had been arrested, and the conse. quence was a great excitement. The truth, however, soon became known. It seems that Mr. Muir is connected with the British Consul at New Orleans; but at the time South Carolina. He stated that he was a bearer of deton, to Lord John Russell, and added that he had with him about two hundred letters from parties in the South, to be forwarded to searching his baggage sufficient, evidence was found to warrant his detention, and he was conveyed to the police headquarters in this city, where he was accommodated Fort Lafayette, in obedience to an order from Mr. Secre-

Mr. Muir is apparently about fifty-five years of age with dark whiskers. He is taid in the top of his head, and his appearance and deportment are evidently those of a gentlemen.

The circumstances attending the arrest of Mr. Scirill lead almost irresistably to the conclusion that the man, whether he be a traiter or not, is a born fool. He was a passenger on the Persia from Liverpool to New York, where he arrived on the 16th inst. It seems, howe that during the passage he was so incurably affected with the cacoethes loquend; that he could not keep his own counsel, even in a grave matter affecting his life and death. Mr. Serrill is a representative of that talkative class of whom the barber of King Midas is the type. This worthy, according to the Grecian fable, being forbidden by the King to meation to his fellow subjects that his sovereign had asses cars, must needs whisper the secret to the river, upon which, to his abroad the information "King Midas has asses cars." Mr. Serrill, however, improved on the hint furnished by the barber. Not to the sea did he whisper, but loudly and to the loyal passengers of the Persia he boasted during the passage out, that he had seen almost every banker in London, and that he could obtain from them any amount of money the Confederate States might require, adding that he had then in his pes session £40,060 in Bank of England notes for the further

> treason, and subsequently committed to Fert Lafayette.
>
> Mr. Serrill is a middle aged man, of gentlemanly appearance. He was been in Darby, a village of Delaware county, six miles from Philadelphia, of which city he had long been a cotton broker. Some years ago he removed to New Or leans, where he established an office, coming North every year, when he stopped with his relatives in Philadelphia and in his native visiage. Before he went South he wan into possession, through his wife, of certain neg ocs and sympathies, and advocated secession and playe v as sympathes, and advocated secession and ravely as a groupy as he had before professed a reverence for the negre and disension. On his departure for Europe he is said to have spoken in the most ill-advised manner of the pospecies of the South and the certainty of revolution. As a broker and a citizen he was always hot-headed and restless. Letters said to have been left in the hands of certain parties in Philadetchia are represented as fully attesting his sympathics with the rebellion.

ance of the relei cause. The consequence was, as soon as he landed he was searched by the Custom House offi

he was arrested under a warrant charging him with high

cers, and the money having been found in his posse

CHARLES KOPPERAN.

About the middle of the present month, a gentlemanly

looking man, with the air of a thorough-going fire-cater, claiming to be Major Charles Kopperan, of Carroll coun. ty, Mississippi, and of having fought in the rebel ranks at Bull run, began to make himself coespicuous, in the approved chivalric blood and thunder, fire and fury style, along Broadway, and in the different hetels and saloons, armed with thege peculiarly gentlemanly and inoffensive weapons, a revol ver and a bowie knire. The gallant Major having thus converted himself into a peripatetic arsenal, omitted no o, portunity of boasting of his deeds of valor at Bull run. very much to his own satisfaction, no doubt. It seems, however, that the unchivalrous New Yorkers did not ap preciate the doughty deeds of arms done by the bellie preciate the doughty decas of arms done by the belicose Major, and failed to perceive the compliment paid them in being told by the Major how he had made wincement of their friends, and they actually were mean spirited erough 10 invoke the aid of Captain Canacea, of the Eighteenth ward police, who, on the 16th hastant, sent sense of his officers, and arrested Major Kopperan, who was taken to the headqua-iers of the expartment, whence he was removed next morning to Fort Ladayette, under the a uthority of the Secretary of State.

It has long been an established fact that constant communication has been kept up with the rebels in Virginia, by means of rowboats across the Fotomac, in spite of the vigilance of the equadron on that river. In one of these boats a number of letters were discovered, written by Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, and addressed to Jefferson Davis, Generals Beauregard, Johnston and other chiefs of the rebel confederacy. The letters were seized, and information transmitted to Secretary Came ror, who issued orders to the United States Marshal in Phinadelphia to arrest Mr. Butler, which was done as ho was walk no down Chesnet arrest, and immediately sent on to New York, whence he was transmitted to Fort La-

fayette.

Mr. Butler is well known as having married Fanny Kemble. He is a relative of the South Carolina family of Butlers.

During the storm of the 19th instant, a British vesser which port she had left without obstruction, put inte Newport, Rhode Island, for shelter. The Adelese was boar ed by Lie tenant Bernett, of the revenue yacht Hencietta, who had ascertained where alle was from, and taken persession of. A prize crew was placed on board, consisting of one officer and five mon, and all the trunks and papers of the master and passengers were sealed up, and themselves made prisoners.

Among the passengers was Monsieur Louis De Beblan,

a Frenchman, who resided at Wilmington, N. C., where he had resided several years. Enough transpired to show that Mons. De Bablan was tinged with the secossion heresy, and that he had committed overt nots rendering appeared that he was even then in the service of th federate States, and that he was on his way to Europe with letters of credit to the amount of \$40,000 with which he was to purchase clothing, arms, iron and other comforts for the enemy, for shipment to Wilming-

SAMUEL AIKEN.

The arrest of this individual was effected by Deputy Murshal Sharkey, at Philadelphia, on Saturday. Aiken facturers, doing business at one time in Philadelphia whence they were compelled to remove to Richmond to avoid the consequences of certain actions sent out against them about one hundred Northern mechanics, Aiken them about one hundred. Northern mechanics, Aiken among the number, and began to make cartriges and fire-aims for the rebel government. Most of the mechanics have returned, and a week ago Aiken was sent on to Phrastelphia to purchase raw material and to assure new operatives to Hichmond. He was however, recognized and arrested, with papers in his possessions ficent to warrant such a course. He has been sent to Free Lafayette to take up his possession with the other prisoners.

J. G. BERRET. Last in order is Mayor Berret, of Washington. This gentleman had been made, ex effecto, a member of the new Beard of Police Commissioners, and on entering late office it was necessary for him to take the oath of allegiance to ground, as alleged by him, that having been made au the same oath which he took when elected Mayor applied to all coses in which he was called upon to serve the public. The government, however, did not com to understand the ponetilio, and ordered his arrest, which was effected by detectives Elder and Wilson, who which was effected by detectives Elder and Wilson, we reached this city with their prisoner on Saturday evering, when he steeped at one of the principal hotels, a yesterday morning he was conveyed to Fort Lifnye by order of Secretary Cam rea. Before leaving Wm facton the officers searched Mayor Barret's residend but nothing was found to haplicate him with the refer the cames to be a strong Union man, and only refresed take the eath of allegiance from an empty assertion dientity.

About ten days ago, the above named gentleman, who fought in the ranks of the rebel army at Bull run, was arrested at Cincianati, as a spy. The Colonel, however, wife, but this statement was not credited, and Colonel swell the ranks of the State prisoners at Fort Lafayette.

OTHER ARRESTS. Another gentleman, whose name has excaped us, was recently arrested at Boston, and sent to the same place. James G. Guthrie, a wealthy Southern tobacco planter, George Miles, of Richmond, and Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas, have all been arrested, with important papers on their persons, deeply implicating them The latter gentleman had with him letters from Senator Bright and Boverly Tucker, commending him to the kind consideration of Jefferson Payls. He is also the inventor of a gan, patented at Richmond, and in use by the Confe-derate army. It is expected that they will all be sent to the for:

derate army. It is expected that they win an observe the fort.

Who will be the next to join them remains to be seen.
Once in, they are somewhat in the position of the famintes
of Panto's Hell, as far as escape is concerned, and until
discharged by the same authority that committed them,
they may as well adopt the inscription of the Italian poet
over the portals of the inscrind regions:—

All ye who enter here leave hope behind.